

## 심실조기홍분증후군에서 역방향 방실회귀성빈맥의 임상적 및 전기생리학적 특성\*

최동훈 · 이문형 · 안신기 · 김성순

= Abstract =

### Electrophysiologic and Clinical Characteristics of Antidromic Reentrant Tachycardia in Ventricular Preexcitation Syndrome

Dong Hoon Choi, M.D., Moon Hyung Lee, M.D.,  
Shin Ki Ahn, M.D., Sung Soon Kim, M.D.

Cardiology Division, Yonsei Cardiovascular Center, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

**Background :** Antidromic reentrant tachycardia (ART), in which an accessory atrioventricular pathway is used as the anterograde limb of an atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia, has been documented clinically in less than 10% of patients with the Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome. The wide QRS complex makes the distinction between antidromic AV reentrant tachycardia and ventricular tachycardia somewhat difficult. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the clinical and electrophysiologic characteristics of the antidromic reentrant tachycardia.

**Methods and Results :** During the electrophysiologic study of 355 patients, from December 1986 to April 1995, referred for evaluation of Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, 18 (5.1%) patients had preexcited reciprocating tachycardia.

1) The age of the antidromic reentrant tachycardia patients ranged from 15 to 53 years ( $28 \pm 12$ ), and the mean age was younger than that of orthodromic reentrant tachycardia (ORT) patients ( $p < 0.05$ ).

2) Thirteen were male patients, five were females.

3) There were associated heart diseases in 3 cases. Two patients had Ebstein's anomaly and one had valvular heart disease.

4) The locations of accessory pathways (APs) documented on surface ECG were 7 left side (39%), 9 right side (50%), 1 posteroseptal side (5.5%) and 1 anteroseptal side.

5) Multiple bypass tracts were documented by electrophysiologic study in 7/18 (38.9%) cases with ART, more common than cases with ORT (20/337 (5.9%)) ( $p < 0.05$ ).

6) 25 accessory pathways were documented by EPS in 18 patients (10 left side, 11 right side, 2 posteroseptal side and 2 anteroseptal side). ART patients had more right sided AP (11/25, 44%) than those with ORT (98/357, 27.5%), but ART patients had less posteroseptal AP (2/25, 8%) than those with ORT (63/357, 17.6%).

1995

7) The types of ECG patterns naturally occurred were LBBB(11 cases), RBBB(6 cases), and atrial fibrillation(4 cases).

8) The types of induced tachycardia in electrophysiologic study were 11 antidromic reentrant tachycardia, 10 orthodromic reentrant tachycardia, 7 reentrant tachycardia using two accessory bypass tracts, 3 AV nodal reentrant tachycardia, and 5 atrial fibrillations.

**Conclusion** : ART patients were younger and had more multiple bypass tracts than those with ORT. ART patients had less posteroseptal AP than ORT patients and more right sided AP than ORT patients. The posteroseptal AP was used as retrograde limb only.

**KEY WORDS** : Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome · Antidromic reentrant tachycardia.

## 서론

(retrograde pathway)  
(orthodromic atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia) 10%  
가  
가  
(ventricular preexcitation)  
(antidromic atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia) 가<sup>7)</sup>.  
(ventricular preexcitation syndrome) Wolff-Parkinson-White . QRS narrow QRS tachycardia가 ,  
가  
QRS maximum preexcitation, wide QRS tachycardia 가 .  
1,000 1 3 1-3).  
가 가<sup>8)</sup>.  
90% 가<sup>4)</sup>.  
(reentrant circuit)  
(atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia) 가 ,  
가 가<sup>5)</sup>.  
가 가 ,  
(1) 가 , (2)  
가 unidirectional block , (3)  
가 가  
가 , unidirectional block  
가 (excitability)  
가 가 (reentry)가  
가<sup>6)</sup>.  
(anterograde pathway)  
연구 대상 및 방법  
1. 연구 대상  
1986 12 1995 4  
(electrophysiologic study)

18 (accessory pathway potential)가  
28 (earliest  
가 13 가 5 site of ventricular activation)  
(earliest site of ret -  
2. 방 법 rograde activation)  
1) 전기생리학검사(Electrophysiologic study) 100 200 joules  
30  
3 fluoroscopy가 가 40 joules  
polygraphy progra -  
mmed electrical stimulator(Bloom associated, ltd.  
Model DTU201) . X - ray (en -  
(femoral vein) docardial approach)  
(subclavian vein) (ante -  
cubital vein) 4 5  
(Seldinger)  
(local elec -  
trogram) , aVF, V1 (patent fo -  
50 100mm/sec ramen ovale)  
Brockenbrough needle Mullins' sheath  
Programmed electrical stimulation  
(pacing threshold)  
2 가 (inc - 30 45 30  
remental atrial pacing), 가  
(single or double atrial extrastimulation during sin -  
us rhythm), 가 (incremental ventricular  
pacing) (single (atrioventric -  
or double ventricular extrastimulation during vent -  
ricular pacing) ular groove)  
가, (atriov -  
entricular dissociation)가  
5  
(mapping) 2) 전기생리학검사의 용어의 정의  
3  
가 QRS 가  
QRS

		SPSS PC	paired t - test	
		Chi - square test		
block cycle length( BCL)	atrioventricular block cycle length( VABCL),	결 과		
block cycle length( VABCL)	g	1. 대상 환자의 임상적 특성		
가	effective	355	18	5.1%
refractory period( ERP)	가	5	가	2.6 : 1
ERP	BCL ERP,	Table 1. Clinical characteristics of patients with antidromic reentrant tachycardia(ART) and orthodromic reentrant tachycardia(ORT)		
가	ERP BCL			
	(functional refractory period)			
	ERP BCL			
3) 통계처리				

Table 2. Clinical characteristics of patients with antidromic reentrant tachycardia during electrophysiologic study						
No.	Age(yrs)/Sex	OHD	Clinical arrhythmia	Therapy	Result	Follow-up
1	24/F	-	ART	Op	Success	Asymp x 3mo
2	15/F	-	ART	Op	Success	Asymp x 12mo
3	20/F	-	ART	Op	Success	Asymp x 63mo
4	38/M	-	A-Fib	DC + RF	Fail	Med, Lost to follow up
5	20/M	-	ART	DC + RF	Success	Asym x 2mo
6	50/F	+	ART	DC + RF	Success	Asym with med
7	34/M	+	ART, AVNRT	RF	Success	Asym x 44mo
8	48/M	-	ART, A-Fib	Op	Success	Asym with med
9	31/M	-	A-Fib	RF	Success	Asym x 11
10	17/M	-	ART	DC + RF	Success	Asym x 12
11	30/F	+	ART, A-Fib	DC + RF	Fail	Asym with med
12	15/M	-	ART	RF	Success	Asym x 24mo
13	17/M	-	ART	RF	Success	Asym x 24mo
14	53/M	-	ART, ORT	RF	Success	Asym x 12mo
15	29/M	-	ART	RF	Success	Asym x 12mo
16	22/M	-	ART	RF	Success	Asym x 12mo
17	22/M	-	ART	DC + RF	Success	Asym x 1mo
18	22/M	-	ART	Diagnostic	Fail	Asym with med

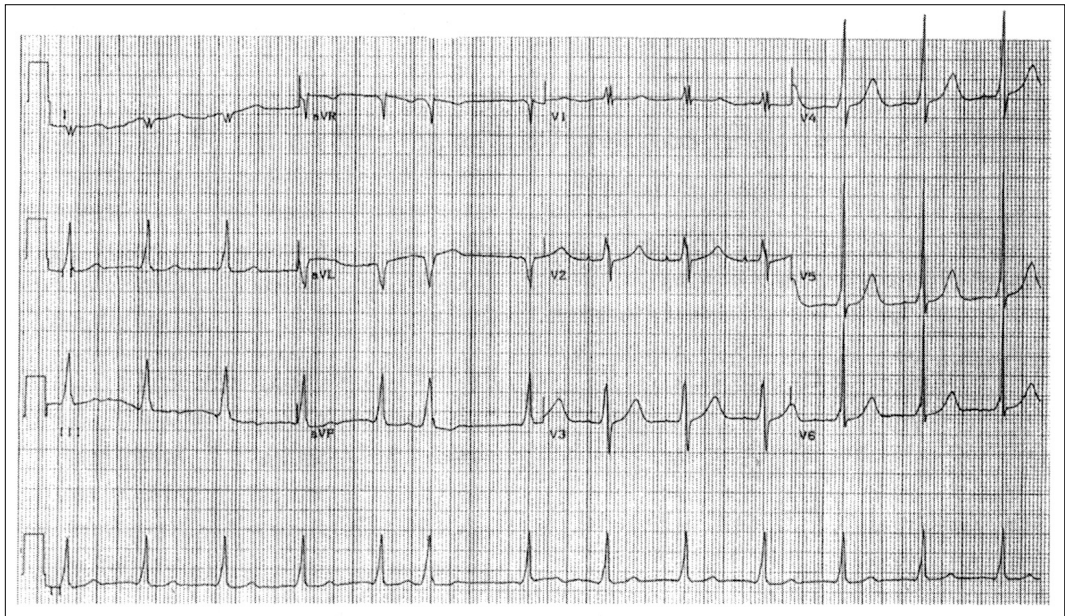
OHD : Organic heart disease(Ebstein's anomaly : #7, #11 Mitral valve replacement : #6)  
ART : Antidromic reentrant tachycardia ORT : Orthodromic reentrant tachycardia  
AVNRT : AV nodal reentrant tachycardia A-Fib : Atrial fibrillation  
Op : Operation DC : Direct current cardioversion RF : Radiofrequency ablation

15	53	1	(Table 2).
28 ± 12			
35 ± 15			
		2. 우회로의 위치	
7	40	8.6	
		1	
10			
4			
(Table 1).			
3	Ebstein's anomaly		
		V1	
		aVf	
		V3 V4 V4 V5 QRS	V3, V4, V5
		V2	
			7 (39%),
			1
		9 (50%),	
		(Table 3). Fig. 1	2
		가	
			25
		18	7 (38.9%)
		337	20 (5.
			(Table 4, 5).
			10
		9%)	
		(40.0%)	11 (44.0%)
		2 (8.0%)	
		가 27.5%	(47.6%)

**Table 3.** Distributions of accessory pathways on surface ECG

Accessory pathway location	ART(N=18)
Right side	9(50.0%)
Left side	7(39.0%)
Septal group	
Posteroseptal	1 ( 5.5%)
Left paraseptal	0
Anteroseptal	1 ( 5.5%)
Midseptal	0

ART : Antidromic reentrant tachycardia



**Fig. 1.** Surface ECG of a patient with left lateral accessory pathway.

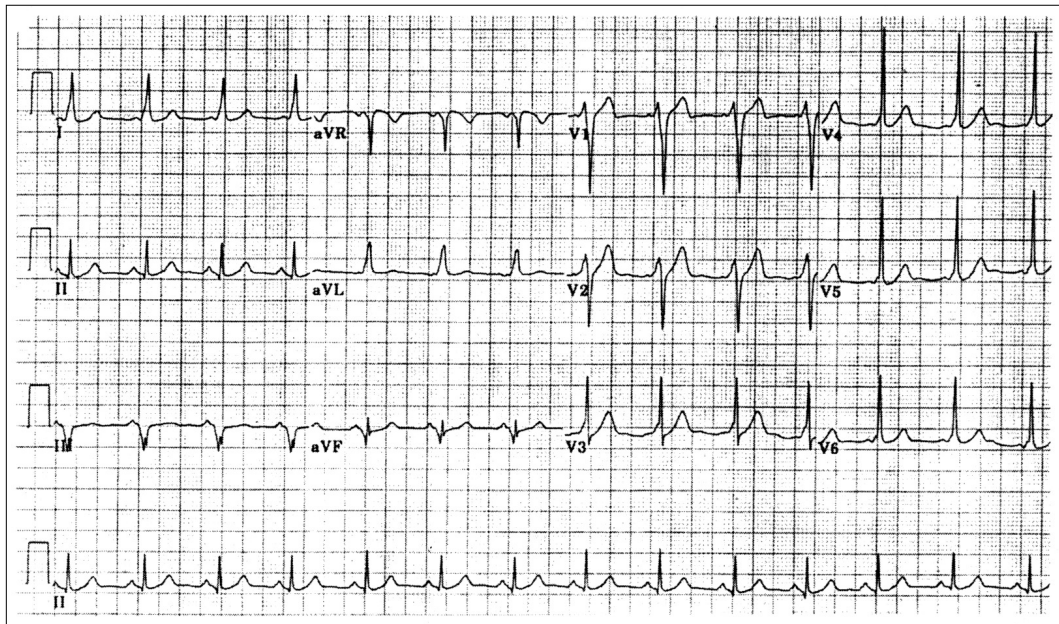


Fig. 2. Surface ECG of a patient with right posterior accessory pathway.

**Table 4.** Frequency of atrial fibrillation and multiple bypass tracts in ART and ORT patients

	ART	ORT	P-value
A-Fib	5/18(27.8%)	70/337(20.8%)	NS
Multiple bypass tracts	7/18(38.9%)	20/337( 5.9%)	p<0.05

**Table 5.** Distributions of accessory pathways on electrophysiologic study in ART and ORT patients

Accessory pathway location	ART(N=25)	ORT(N=357)
Right side	11(44.0%)	98(27.5%)
Left side	10(40.0%)	170(47.6%)
Septal group		
Posteroseptal	2( 8.0%)	63(17.6%)
Left paraseptal	0	11( 3.1%)
Anteroseptals	2( 8.0%)	10( 2.8%)
Midseptal	0	5( 1.4%)

ART : Antidromic reentrant tachycardia  
ORT : Orthodromic reentrant tachycardia

가

가 ,  
가 17.6%

가 8.0% (Table 5).

**Table 6.** Distributions of accessory pathways on electrophysiologic study in ART patients

Accessory pathway location	Single(11)	Multiple(14)
Right side	7(63.6%)	4(28.6%)
Left side	4(36.4%)	6(42.8%)
Septal group		
Posteroseptal	0	2(14.3%)
Left paraseptal	0	0
Anteroseptal	0	2(14.3%)
Midseptal	0	0

ART : Antidromic reentrant tachycardia

**Table 7.** Kinds of naturally occurred wide QRS tachycardia

Wide QRS,	Number
LBBB	11(AVNRT 1)
RBBB	6
A-Fib	4

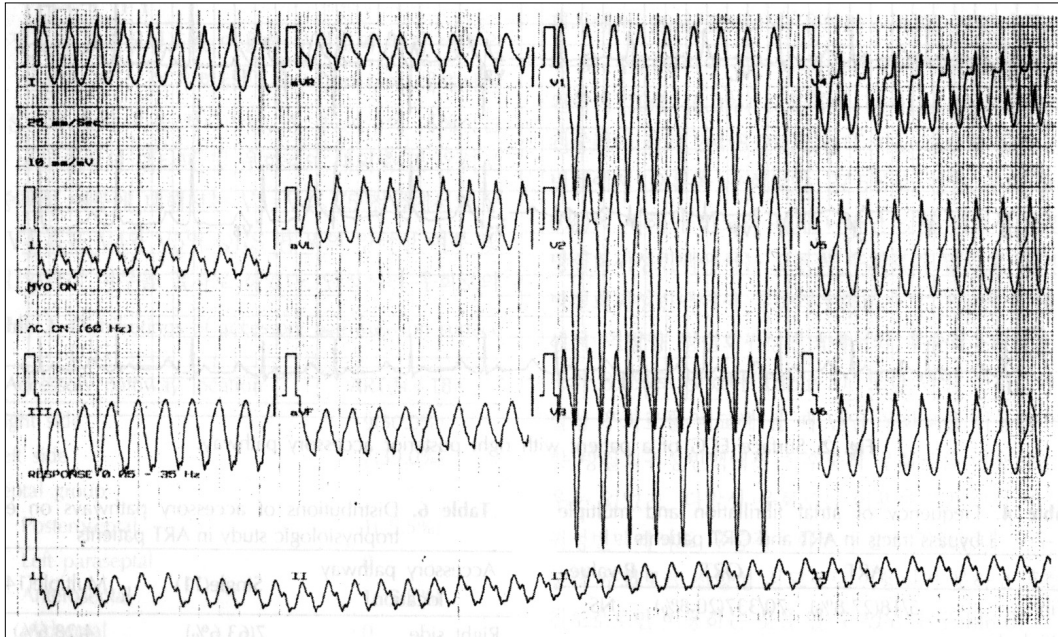
LBBB : Left bundle branch block  
RBBB : Right bundle branch block  
AVNRT : AV nodal reentrant tachycardia

가 2

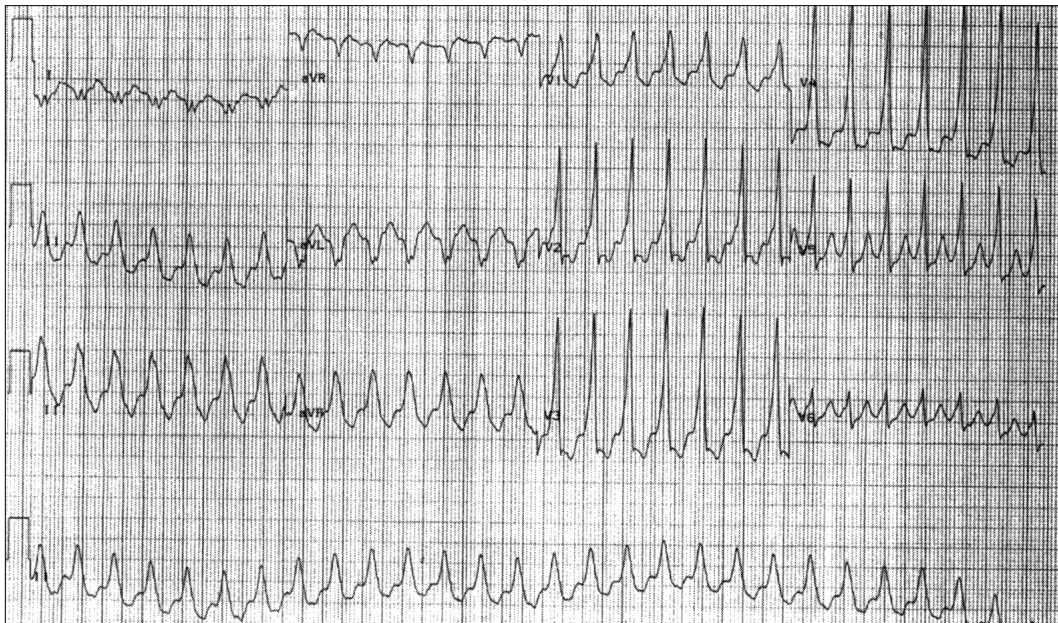
(Table 6).

### 3. 빈 맥

wide QRS  
11 , 6 , 가 가 2 ,  
4 (Table 7). Fig. 3 4 wide QRS 가 2 (Ta -



**Fig. 3.** Maximum preexcitation in Fig. 2 patient(wide QRS LBBB pattern).



**Fig. 4.** Maximum preexcitation in a Fig. 1 patient(wide QRS RBBB pattern).

ble 2).

8 5 4

1

1

가 1

(15 )

27가 11

7

18

14 (77.8%)

가 14 5

19

retrograde pathway

slow AV node

fast AV node anterograde pathway

retrograde pathway

3

tachycardia) 18 1

18 5

(Table 8).

Fig. 5 Fig. 5 - 1 true

antidromic reentrant tachycardia, Fig. 5 - 2

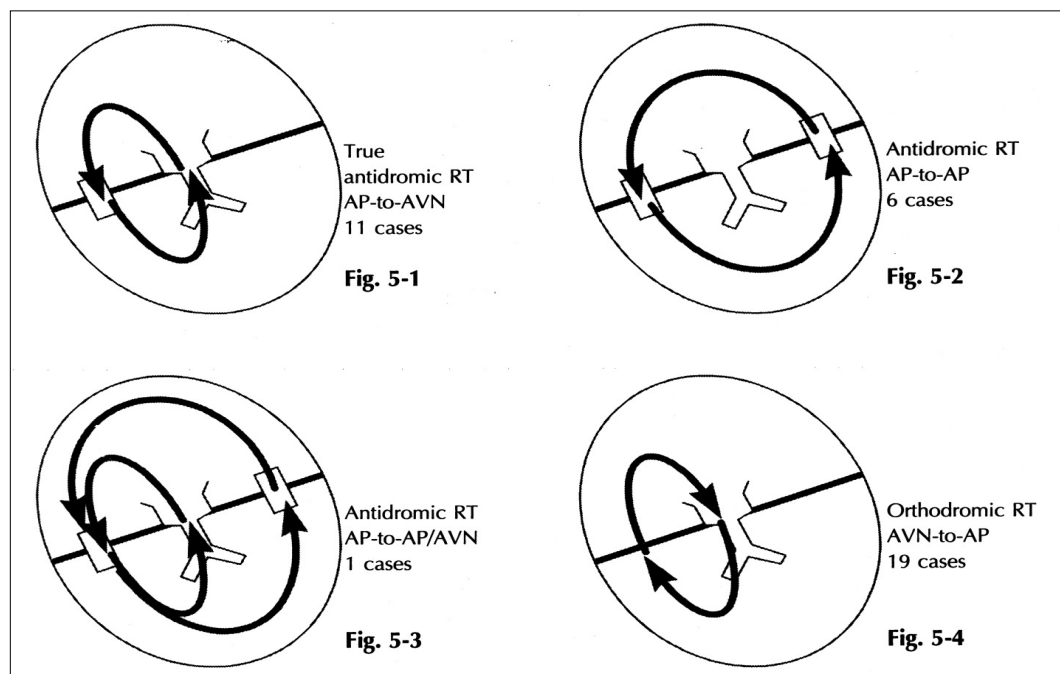
**Table 8.** Types of induced tachycardia in electrophysiologic study

True antidromic tachycardia (AP , AVN )	11/18
Two bypass tracts(AP , AP )	7/18
Orthodromic(AVN , AP )	19/18
AVNRT	3/18
A-Fib.	5/18
Atrial tachycardia	1/18

AP : Accessory pathway  
AVN : AV node

Fig. 5 - 3

Fig. 5 - 4



**Fig. 5.** Schematic presentation of mechanisms of antidromic reentrant tachycardia.



**Table 9.** Electrophysiologic study parameters in ART and ORT patients

	ART patients		ORT patients		P-value
	n	Value(msec)	n	Value(msec)	
AVBCLK	17	261.18 ± 35.33	220	306.86 ± 87.81	<0.05
AVKERP	17	302.94 ± 51.57	189	321.78 ± 71.55	NS
AVNERP	3	296.67 ± 66.58	5	310.00 ± 65.57	NS
AERP	15	220.00 ± 37.03	245	236.62 ± 37.33	NS
VABCLK	15	275.33 ± 88.39	250	261.44 ± 55.71	NS
VABCLN	4	345.00 ± 77.24	32	363.43 ± 66.40	NS
VACSERP	4	250.00 ± 31.62	21	322.38 ± 93.96	NS
VAKERP	13	284.62 ± 59.25	219	268.70 ± 44.55	NS
VERP	14	229.29 ± 19.00	227	229.30 ± 22.19	NS
VTR	18	198.44 ± 37.84	206	186.01 ± 27.77	NS

AVBCL : AV block cycle length  
 AVNERP : AV nodal effective refractory period  
 VABCLK : VA block cycle length-Kent  
 VACSERP : VA coronary sinus effective refractory period  
 VERP : Ventricular effective refractory period

AVKERP : AV Kent effective refractory period  
 AERP : Atrial effective refractory period  
 VABCLN : VA block cycle length-node  
 VAKERP : VA Kent effective refractory period  
 VTR : Ventricular tachycardia rate

**Table 10.** Tachycardia cycle length in the same patients

ART CL(msec)	ORT CL(msec)	P-value
314.29 ± 61.06	374.29 ± 68.28	NS

7 5 1 . 1  
 가

1 2  
 1 4 . 15  
 4 가 11  
 63 (Table 2).

가 . 고 안

#### 4. 전기생리학적 특성

18  
 198.44 ± 37.84msec  
 186.01 ± 27.77msec  
 가 .  
 AVB - CL 261 ± 35msec  
 AVBCL 306 ± 88msec  
 (Table 9).

Kent<sup>9)</sup>가  
 ‘ Kent bundle ’  
 Wolff<sup>10)</sup>  
 Wolff - Parkinson -  
 White . WPW  
 0.1  
 0.3% 1-3) . WPW

314 ± 61msec  
 374 ± 68msec  
 (Table 10).

Ebstein’s anomaly,

가

#### 5. 치 료

18 1 가

2

4,11,12)

WPW

0

4% 가  
2,13,14)

1 10

(WPW syndrome) 5 10%  
4,7)

wide 11 1

QRS 가

Benditt wide QRS tachycardia 6 가 2  
0% 15)

Ebstein's anomaly 20)  
Ebstein's anomaly 18,19)

가 2  
가 .

5.1%  
true antidromic reentrant tachycardia

Ebstein's anomaly 가

2 3% 4 3

true antidromic reentrant tachycardia  
3.1%

wide QRS 7,20) 1

1 : 1 , 5 27.8%

1 : 1 , 15 - 17)

25 18  
7 (38.9%) 337

20 (5.9%) 7)

wide QRS

wide QRS 가

10 (40.0%) 11 (44.0%)  
2 (8.0%) 가 27.5% (47.8%)  
가 가

가 17. 6%

가 8.0%

가 7,8)

18

가

14 19 가

3가

가 (198 ± 38msec)

가

가 AVBCL 261 ± 35msec

가 AVBCL 306 ± 88m

가 sec

‘ bystander pathway ’

314 ± 61msec

가 374 ± 68msec

가 3cm 4cm

wide QRS

narrow QRS

가

6,21,22)

가

23)

가 Cobb 24)

가 true antidromic 19)

tachycardia가

rical catheter)

(elect - 25)

Fig. 5 Fig. 5 - 1 true antidromic

reentrant tachycardia, Fig. 5 - 2

Fig. 5 - 3

anterograde conduction 4 18 2

retr - 11 63

ograde conduction

2

가

가

14 연구배경 :

요 약

(ventricular preexcitation syn -

drome or WPW syndrome)  
(antidromic reentrant tachycardia)

19 , 2

가 7 ,

3

5 .

결 론 :

방 법 :

1986 12 1995 4

2

355

18

가

가

결 과 :

2

1)

5.1%

15 53

( $p < 0.05$ ).

2)

가 13

가 5

가

3)

가 3

2 Ebstein's anomaly가

1

4)

7 (39%), 9 (50%),

1 (5.

5%), 1 (5.5%) .

5)

7 (38.9%)

18

20 (5.9%)

( $p < 0.05$ ).

6)

가 18

7

25

10 (40%),

11 (44%),

2 (8%),

2 (8%)

(11/25, 44%)가

(98/357, 27.5%)

(2/25, 8%)

(63/

357, 17.6%)

7)

11 ,

6 ,

4 .

8)

11 ,

## References

- 1) Smith RF : *The Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome as an aviation risk. Circulation* 29 : 672-679, 1964
- 2) Orinius E : *Preexcitation. Studies on criteria, prognosis, and heredity. Acta Med Scand* 465(suppl) : 24-35, 1966
- 3) Krahm AD, Manfreda J, Tate RB, Mathewson FAL, Cuddy TE : *The natural history of electrocar-diographic preexcitation in men. The Manitoba follow-up study. Ann Intern Med* 116 : 456-460, 1992
- 4) Gallagher JJ, Pritchett ELC, Sealy WC, Kasell J, Wallace AG : *The preexcitation syndromes. Prog Cardiovasc Dis* 20 : 285-296, 1978
- 5) Robinson K, Rowland E, Krikler DM : *Latent preexcitation : Exposure of anterograde accessory pathway conduction during atrial fibrillation. Br Heart J* 59 : 53-55, 1988
- 6) Josephson ME : *Preexcitation syndromes. In Josephson ME, ed. clinical cardiac electrophysiology : Techniques and interpretations. Pennsylvania, Lea and Febiger, 1993, pp347-363*
- 7) Bardy GH, Packer DL, German LD, Gallagher JJ : *Pre-excited reciprocating tachycardia in patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome : Incidence and mechanisms. Circulation* 70 : 377-391, 1984
- 8) Kuck KH, Brugada P, Wellens HJJ : *Observations on the antidromic type of circus movement tachycardia in the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. J Am Coll Cardiol* 2 : 1003-1010, 1983
- 9) Kent AFS : *Illustrations of the right lateral auriculoventricular junction in the heart. J Physiol* 48 : 63-64, 1914
- 10) Wolff L, Parkinson J, White PD : *Bundle-branch block with short P-P interval in healthy young people prone to paroxysmal tachycardia. Am Heart J* 5 : 685-704, 1930

- 11) Wellens HJJ, Durrer D : *Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome and atrial fibrillation : Relation between refractory period of accessory pathway and ventricular rate during atrial fibrillation. Am J Cardiol* 34 : 777-782, 1974
- 12) Campbell RWF, Smith RA, Gallagher JJ, Pritchett ELC, Wallace AG : *Atrial fibrillation in the preexcitation syndrome. Am J Cardiol* 40 : 514-520, 1977
- 13) Berkman NL, Lamb LE : *The Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. A follow-up study of five to twenty-eight years. N Engl J Med* 278 : 492-494, 1968
- 14) Zardini ZM, Yee R, Thakur RK, Klein GJ : *Risk of sudden arrhythmic death in the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome : Current perspectives. PACE* 17 : 966-975, 1994
- 15) Benditt DG, Pritchett ELC, Gallagher JJ : *Spectrum of regular tachycardias with wide QRS complexes in patients with accessory atrioventricular pathways. Am J Cardiol* 42 : 828-838, 1978
- 16) Gallagher JJ, Smith WM, Kasell JH, Benson DW Jr, Sterba R, Grant AO : *Role of Mahaim fibers in cardiac arrhythmias in man. Circulation* 64 : 176-189, 1981
- 17) Smith WM, Gallagher JJ, Kerr CR, Sealy WC, Kasell JH, Benson DW Jr, Reiter MJ, Sterba R, Grant AO : *The electrophysiologic basis and management of symptomatic recurrent tachycardia in patients with Ebstein's anomaly of the tricuspid valve. Am J Cardiol* 49 : 1223-1234, 1982
- 18) Kastor JA, Goldreyer BN, Josephson ME, Perloff JK, Scharf DL, Manchester JH, Shelburne JC, Hirshfield JW : *Electrophysiologic characteristics of Ebstein's anomaly of the tricuspid valve. Circulation* 52 : 987-995, 1975
- 19) Smith WM, Broughton A, Reiter MJ, Benson DW Jr, Grant AO, Gallagher JJ : *Bystander accessory pathway during AV node reentrant tachycardia. PACE* 6 : 537-547, 1983
- 20) Klein GJ, Bashore TM, Sellers TD, Pritchett ELC, Smith WM, Gallagher JJ : *Ventricular fibrillation in the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. N Engl J Med* 301 : 1080-1085, 1979
- 21) Packer DL, Gallagher JJ, Prystowsky EN : *Physiologic substrate for antidromic reciprocating tachycardia. Circulation* 85 : 574-588, 1992
- 22) Kreiner G, Heinz G, Siostrzonek P, Radosztics S, Gossinger HD : *Alterations of orthodromic circus movement tachycardia by dual atrioventricular nodal pathways in a patient with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. PACE* 16 : 1759-1768, 1993
- 23) Durrer D, Roos JP : *Epicardial excitation of the ventricles in a patient with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome (type B). Circulation* 35 : 15-21, 1967
- 24) Cobb FR, Blumenshein SD, Sealy WC, Boineau JP, Wagner GS, Wallace AG : *Successful surgical interruption of bundle of Kent in a patient with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. Circulation* 38 : 1018-1029, 1968
- 25) Morady F, Scheinmann MM : *Transvenous catheter ablation of a posteroseptal accessory pathway in a patient with the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. PACE* 10 : 555-563, 1984
- 26) 김성순 : 심장부정맥에 대한 전극도자 절제술. 대한의학협회지 5 : 673-682, 1992
- 27) Calkins H, Langberg J, Sousa J, El-Atassi R, Leon A, Kou W, Kalbfleisch S, Morady F : *Radiofrequency catheter ablation of accessory atrioventricular connections in 250 patients : Abbreviated therapeutic approach to Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. Circulation* 85 : 1337-1346, 1992